

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH.

VOL. 13

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, MARCH 16, 1864.

NO. 294.

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH
will be published every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, by
HODGES, HUGHES & CO.,
AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable
in advance.

WM. E. HUGHES, State Printer.

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Frankfort and vicinity that they have opened
a select stock of spring goods for Gentle-
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They will carry on the Tailoring business in all
its branches, and will warrant their work to give
satisfaction, both as to its execution and the
charges made for it. Terms cash.

Their business room is under Metropolitan
Hall, and next door to the Postoffice.

* August 3, 1863-tf.

J. M. GRAY,
DENTAL SURGEON,
Office and residence on Main between St. Clair and
Louis Streets.

FRANKFORT, KY.

ALL operations for the Extraction, Insertion,
Regulation and Preservation of the Teeth
performed in a scientific and satisfactory manner.

We would call the particular attention of those
wanting artificial Teeth to his own improvement
upon the Gold Kimmed Plate, which, for cleanli-
ness, durability, and neatness, cannot be excelled.

Specimens of all kinds of plate work may
be seen at his office.

Frankfort, April 22, 1863-ly.

English and Classical School.

REV. R. S. HITCHCOCK, in accordance with
a notice already given, proposes to open
AN ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL, for
boys, ON MONDAY THE 12TH INST.

Tuition, per school year, \$50 00, one half
in advance.

Persons desirous of sending their boys will
please apply at the Capital Hotel.

I have permission to refer to Rev. D. Steven-
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James H. Garrard, Treasurer of the State of
Ky.; J. B. Temple, Cashier of the Farmers
Bank; J. M. Mills, M. D.; Rev. J. S. Hays,
Pastor of the Presbyterian Church.

Oct. 12, 1863-ff.

Executive, Military, and Judicial Di-
rectory of the State of Kentucky.

We publish, for the information of our readers,
the following Directory of all the departments
of the State Government of Kentucky:

Executive Department.

GOVERNOR.

Thos. E. Bramlette, Frankfort.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

E. L. Van Winkle, Secy's of State, Frankfort.
Jas. R. Page, Assistant Secretary, Frankfort.
Daniel Clarke, "Ancient Governor," Frankfort.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

Wm. T. Samuels, Auditor, Frankfort.
Edgar Keenon, Assistant Auditor, Frankfort.
Alberto Keenon, Clerk, Frankfort.
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William L. Harlan, Clerk, Frankfort.
Charles T. Miller, Clerk, Frankfort.
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James H. Garrard, Treasurer, Frankfort.
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Wm. T. Samuels, Frankfort.
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John M. Harlan, Frankfort.

PUBLIC PRINTER.

Wm. E. Hughes, Frankfort.

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MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.
John Boyle, Adjutant General, Frankfort.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

D. W. Lindsey, Inspector General, Frankfort.
James F. Turcman, Chief Clerk, Frankfort.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Samuel G. Suddarth, Quartermaster General,
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W. T. Poynter, Auditing Clerk, Frankfort.
Thos. A. Theobald, Ordnance Clerk, at Arsenal,
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Alvin Duvall, Chief Justice, Georgetown.
Josiah F. Bullitt, Judge, Louisville.
Belvard J. Peters, Judge, Mount Sterling.
Rufus K. Williams, Judge, Mayfield.
James P. Metcalfe, Reporter, Frankfort.

JUDGES OF CIRCUIT COURTS.

1st Dist.—C. S. Marshall, Bandville.
2d Dist.—R. T. Petree, Hopkinsville.
3d Dist.—James Stuard, Brandenburg.
4th Dist.—A. W. Graham, Bowlinggreen.
5th Dist.—J. E. Newman, Bardstown.
6th Dist.—F. T. Fox, Danville.
7th Dist.—Peter B. Muir, Louisville.
8th Dist.—Geo. C. Drane, New Castle.
9th Dist.—Joseph Dophus, Augusta.
10th Dist.—L. W. Andrews, Flemingsburg.
11th Dist.—Richard Anderson, Jr., Mt. Sterling.
12th Dist.—Granville Pearl, London.
13th Dist.—W. C. Goodloe, Lexington.
14th Dist.—W. P. Fowler, Smithland.

CHANCELLORS.

4th Dist.—J. W. Ritter, Glasgow.
7th Dist.—Henry Pirtle, Louisville.
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Louisville.

COMMONWEALTH'S ATTORNEYS.

1st Dist.—P. D. Yeiser, Paducah.
2d Dist.—E. P. Campbell, Princeton.
3d Dist.—John Chapman, Hartford.
4th Dist.—W. B. Jones, Franklin.
5th Dist.—L. H. Hobie, Lebanon.
6th Dist.—M. H. Owsley, Burkesville.
7th Dist.—J. R. Dupuy, Louisville.
8th Dist.—John L. Scott, Frankfort.
9th Dist.—R. B. Carpenter, Covington.
10th Dist.—Geo. M. Thomas, Clarkesburg.
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We would respectfully announce to the citizens
of Frankfort and vicinity that we have just re-
ceived and opened, on the Corner of Main and
St. Clair Streets, (Getz's old stand) a complete
assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

WHITE GOODS,

LINENS,

EMBROIDERIES,

GLOVES,

HOISERY, &c.

The attention of the Ladies is particularly cal-
led to our stock of

DRESS GOODS,

CLOAKS,

SHAWLS, &c., &c.

Gentlemen will find a complete assortment of

CLOTHES,

CASIMIRES,

AND FURNISHING GOODS.

Our goods having been purchased for cash ex-
clusively, of the largest Importers East, we are
enabled to sell them at Cincinnati and Louis-
ville retail prices for cash only, and we pledge our-
selves to duplicate all bills purchased in the above
cities at retail prices. A cordial invitation is ex-
tended to everybody to call and examine our stock.

J. L. & W. H. WAGGNER.

Late of Danville Ky.

Dec. 21, 1863-ff.

Frankfort, April 22, 1863-ly.

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Pastor of the Presbyterian Church.

Oct. 12, 1863-ff.

Frankfort, April 22, 1863-ly.

Specimens of all kinds of plate work may
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Frankfort, April 22, 1863-ly.

Frankfort, April 2

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16, 1864.

COMMUNICATIONS.

LEXINGTON, KY., March 14, 1864.
Editor of Commonwealth.—

The event of the past week, in this city, was the sword presentation to Col. FRANK WORRALL, of the First Kentucky Cavalry, which took place at the Melodeon, on Thursday last. The presentation address was made by Rev. W. C. DANDY, of this city, and was elegantly appropriate, tasteful, and patriotic. The reply of Col. WORRALL was, of two hours' length, and was a rough compound of patriotic devotion to the cause, and of course denunciation of the policy of the Government.

Two things were very remarkable about this speech: The first was, that any one should have supposed that an elaborate disquisition upon party politics was appropriate to such an occasion; and the second one, that the Colonel should have supposed that any one in his audience desired his opinion upon public affairs.

At night rebels and copperheads gave the Colonel a supper, at the Phoenix Hotel! And the next morning, he was gallanting on our streets the fierce rebel wife of a "Confederate" officer! The next day, an order from Department Headquarters passed here for his arrest, for a violation of the articles of War, in the use of disrespectful language towards his military superiors.

Thus far has progressed an affair, that has mortified the loyal men who got up this testimonial, and rejoiced the rebel sympathizers, who are seeking every occasion to bring the State into collision with the General Government.

The events of the past few days indicate that some of our leading politicians are entering upon a line of policy of unspeakable folly, if not of crime, against the best interest of the State.

By ordinances of Secession, the "Confederate States" have obtained laws of confiscation, and proclamations of emancipation. Maryland and Missouri, harassed by the ravages of war, have determined to expel slavery from their limits. In Kentucky, alone of all the United States, is slave property exempt from National or State emancipation; and because the General Government is about to call for less than five out of over two hundred thousand of them for service in the army, resistance—which is rebellion—is advocated in public addresses, and applauded by leading men.

When resistance begins, the State is in insurrection, and slaves now worth thirty millions of dollars—comprising, in many instances, the whole support of widows and orphans—are set free!

It is folly to suppose, that the measures now meditated can have any other end, than the wiping out of slavery, and the desolation of the State.

It is no answer to these suggestions, to say that slavery is now worthless. The very sensitiveness about the taking of this property for Government purposes, or any allusion to emancipation, stirs the wrath of these men. It is still property, secured by law, and has a vendible value of many millions. These gentlemen have already injured the slaveholders twenty millions of dollars, in the value of this species of property, by rejecting the President's scheme of compensated emancipation, and it is time they had quit tinkering with the subject. As a loyal slaveholder,—owning several liable to draft,—I am prepared to submit to the laws, without complaint; and such would be the course of these gentlemen, if they did not desire to aid the rebellion.

The action on the part of the State Central Committee, in calling a State Convention—not of the whole Union party, but those of copperhead tendencies—is a beautiful commentary upon their boasted ascendancy in the State. They prefer dividing the party, to risking their numerical strength in a meeting of the whole party. Then for a State Committee to dictate in advance the action of the party, is the height of presumption. But they have separated themselves from the Union party of the State, and intend to form a new party of their own; and we cease to have any further rights in regard to them, than as political seceders, who love party above their country. S.

THE FLORIDA CAMPAIGN.—A telegram from Washington says:

The Committee on the Conduct of the War has already examined several witnesses concerning General Gilmore's Florida expedition. It is ascertained that their evidence has established, even to the satisfaction of the committee, that neither the President, Secretary of War nor General Halleck is responsible for the movement which had so disastrous a termination.

BOURBON COUNTY ITEMS.—The Paris Citizen of March 11th, gives the following local intelligence:

The Paris Hotel, belonging to the estate of the late Charles Talbott, was sold at auction, on Monday last, at \$15,100, for one-third cash and the balance in two annual payments. The stable brought \$905, on the same terms. Both were knocked off to Mr. R. S. Henderson, of our city.

Last Monday was court day. There was a large attendance and business was active. There was not much stock in market, prices were very fair. Horses brought as high as \$160, according to quality. Two-year-old mules averaged about \$140, and yearlings about \$70; but few on sale. The cattle were few and rather indifferent, but brought good figures.

The Provost Guard knocked the head out of five barrels of whiskey, belonging to Mr. John Kenney, of our place, on Friday morning last, who was charged with selling liquor to soldiers. The whiskey, we understand, was worth about \$125 per barrel.

Mountains in Motion!

At a meeting of the citizens of Rockcastle county, held at the Court House, in the town of Mount Vernon, on Monday the 7th day of March, 1864, it being Circuit Court day, on motion, JOHN K. MCCLARY was unanimously elected Chairman, and R. L. MYERS appointed Secretary.

On motion, the Chair appointed the following named gentlemen, as a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the meeting, viz: Col. R. D. Cook, Morgan Forbes, Charles Kirkley, James C. Jones, Philip Singleton, and E. W. Baker. Whereupon the committee retired; and MILTON L. RICE, being called for by the meeting, appeared, took the stand, and delivered a stirring and eloquent address, upon the present condition of the country. At the close of which, the committee asked leave to report the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, to wit:

WHEREAS, Much has been said in the public journals in regard to the course pursued, and the votes cast by our Representative in Congress; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the people of Rockcastle county, in mass meeting assembled, do most cordially and heartily approve and endorse the course pursued, and the votes cast up to this time in Congress, by our worthy Representative Hon. W. H. RANDALL; and if he shall continue the good work as begun, and prosecuted thus far, he may be assured that when he returns to give an account of his stewardship, that his loyal constituents every where throughout his district will say: "Well done, thou good and faithful servant."

Resolved, That we are opposed to any man, or set of men, that does, or may, affiliate with the Vandalland-Fernando Wood party, or "Peace Democracy"; and that we scorn such affiliation.

Resolved, That we are for giving all and every aid and assistance to the constituted authorities of the Government to suppress and annihilate the present causes of and wicked rebellion.

Resolved, That we heartily endorse the course of our esteemed Senator M. J. COOK, and Representative W. A. BROOKS, in the last Legislature of Kentucky.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be sent to the Frankfort Commonwealth, Cincinnati Commercial and Gazette, and that they and all other loyal papers, be requested to published the same.

On motion, the meeting adjourned, sine die. JOHN K. MCCLARY, Chairman.

R. L. MYERS, Secretary.

Look Stern Facts in the Face!!

From a letter in the Cincinnati Commercial, we take the subjoined report of a speech recently made at Gallatin, Tennessee, by Mr. JOHN BOWEN, of Smith county. It shows how the loyal sentiment of the people of that State is developing. Prejudice is giving way to common sense; and the candidates look calmly looking "stern facts in the face":

Mr. Bowen, began by referring to the unhappy condition in which they had been living for the last three years, and asked if there had not been bloodshed, alienation and misery enough to induce them to look the stern facts in the face, and consider what was best for them to do under the circumstances—to consider, not what they desired, not what they would have, but what they could get, what they could have. Surely, almost any other state of affairs would be better than the present; almost any kind of government would be better than none—and none they certainly had had for two years or more.

They could have the Constitution as it was and is—securing to them a republican form of government—under which, as a State, they had prospered for over sixty years; but since they had thrown off their allegiance by the law of society from the higher offices; left without the means of proper education, and forbidden the right of free speech, except upon such subjects as the dominant class might prescribe, nonslaveholders had been deceived and used by that aristocratic few. The destruction and removal of slavery emancipated that vast majority, and opened to their labor, industry and enterprise, a territory rich in all the elements of prosperity and greatness. By location, soil and climate Tennessee was adapted to free labor.

He concluded by calling upon them, in the most earnest manner, to lay aside all passion, and all party and sectional prejudice, and to calmly look the facts that surrounded them in the face, and to act as wise and reasonable men. Long enough had they been buffeted by the winds and waves of contention and strife, in the pirate ship of treason and rebellion. It was about to be swept by the whirlwind of destruction from the sea which it had infested. The Union, as they could have it, and their fathers designed it to be, opened its serene harbor, sunlit with prosperity and glory, and invited them to enter and be safe. To throw away not the golden opportunity, but forgetting all of the prejudice, passion and misconception of the past, to accept the chance at once, and take protection again beneath the sheltering folds of the starry flag of freedom, and all would be well.

WHAT TO SEND.—The friends of the soldiers hereaway will improve the following hint, which we find in the Cincinnati Commercial:

A soldier writes from Knoxville that the most useful article that can be sent him in the field is a bunch of woolen yarn and a darning-needle, to mend their socks. He begs that persons desiring to contribute to the comfort of the soldiers should think of him to do so. And now a few similar facts stated in the face.

The negro, as a slave, was demoralized every where outside the lines of the rebel army. His former master had no control of him as a slave, and he was free in every insurrectionary State—not by law, or on account of any Constitutional provisions, but in spite of these, and in obedience to the great law of cause and effect. He was saying nothing about what ought to be, or what ought not to be. There stood the fact.

Public opinion in the loyal States—the concentrated public opinion of twenty millions of free people—had come at last to sustain the Government in accepting the gage of battle which the rebel leaders offered from the first. That public opinion, in its magnificent strength, had determined that slavery should no more revile in a land it had drenched in blood and blackened with crimes, and all the civilization nations of the earth, by their sympathies, sustained this mighty resolve. It mattered not what he or they might think about the wisdom or policy of that determination—there stood another fact.

That is the programme of the Chicago Convention, to which the Guthrie—Preston clique, claiming to represent the Union sentiment of Kentucky, intend to send delegates.

There were then, perhaps, more than seventy thousand able-bodied negroes, with their would-be betrayers.

OFFICIAL.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES,
Passed at the First Session of the Thirty-eighth Congress.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 17.]

A RESOLUTION of thanks of Congress to Commodore Cadwalader Ringgold, the officers and crew of the United States ship "Sabine."

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the thanks of Congress are hereby tendered to Commodore Ringgold, the officers, petty officers, and men of the United States ship "Sabine," for the daring and skill displayed in rescuing the crew of the steam transport "Governor," wrecked in a gale on the first day of November, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, having on board a battalion of United States marines under the command of Major John G. Reynolds, and the crew of the steamer "Vermont," disabled in a gale upon the twenty-sixth of February last, with her crew and freight.

Sec. 2. And be it further resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be directed to communicate the foregoing resolution to Commodore Ringgold, and through him to the officers and men under his command.

Approved, March 7, 1864.

[PUBLIC NO. 17.]

AN ACT to increase the internal revenue and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act, in lieu of the duty provided for in section forty-one of an act entitled "An act to support the Government and to pay interest on the public debt," approved July first, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and in addition to duties payable for licenses, there shall be levied, collected, and paid on all spirits that may be distilled and sold, or distilled and removed for consumption or sale previous to the first day of July next, of first proof, the duty of sixty cents on each and every gallon, and in addition for ten and one-half cents on spirituous liquors, and also on the interest of all persons in default in the distillery used for distilling the same, with the stills, stills, fixtures, and tools therein, and in the lot or tract of land wherein the said distillery is situated, until the said duty shall be paid: Provided, That the said duty on spirituous liquors, and all other spirituous beverages enumerated in this act, shall be collected at no lower rate than the basis of first proof, and shall be increased in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of first proof.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all spirits or other articles on which duties are imposed by the provisions of this act, or of the act referred to in the first section of this act, and amendments thereto, which shall be found in the possession or custody or within the control of any person or persons, for the purpose of being sold by such person or persons, in fraud of the internal revenue laws, as heretofore referred to, or designed to avoid payment of said duties, may be seized by any collector or deputy collector who shall have reason to believe that the same are possessed, had, or held for the purpose or design aforesaid, that the same shall be forfeited to the United States; and also all articles of raw materials found in the possession of any person or persons intending to manufacture or to sell or dispose of of any spirituous liquors in fraud of laws, and with design to evade the payment of said duties, and also all tools, implements, instruments, and personal property whatsoever used in the place of building, or within any yard or enclosure where such articles on which duties are imposed, as aforesaid, shall be found, may also be seized by any collector or deputy collector, as aforesaid, and the same shall be forfeited to the United States, and also all articles of raw materials found in the possession of any person or persons intending to manufacture or to sell or dispose of of any spirituous liquors in fraud of laws, and with design to evade the payment of said duties, and also all tools, implements, instruments, and personal property whatsoever used in the place of building, or within any yard or enclosure where such articles on which duties are imposed, as aforesaid, shall be found, may also be seized by any collector or deputy collector, as aforesaid, and the same shall be forfeited to the United States, and also all articles of raw materials found in the possession of any person or persons intending to manufacture or to sell or dispose of of 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THE COMMONWEALTH.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16, 1864.

Call for a Union Convention.

As the Union Democratic Party is made up of loyal men from the Bell, Breckinridge and Douglas Parties, and had its origin since the last National Conventions, and as it has never by any authoritative convention identified itself with either of the National Parties of the Free States, and differ from both in some important ideas, we do not recognize the right of the majority of the Central Committee to fix the status of the party with either National Party of the Free States, or in either of their conventions, but believe that this pre-eminently belongs to the party in their convention.

And as by a recent act of the Legislature, Kentucky Soldiers, who would be legal voters if at home, are allowed to vote in the Presidential election, which gives them the right to be represented in the State Convention.

Therefore, as members of the Union Party, who still adhere to the great central idea of a restoration of the Union, and supremacy of the United States Constitution and Laws over the rebel States, and for the most efficient means and vigorous prosecution of the war, until the rebellion is subdued, we suggest a Union State Convention be held at Louisville, on the 25th day of May, 1864, and that the Union men who still adhere to this supreme idea of maintaining the Government, in their several Counties, and the Soldiers of Kentucky in their various Regiments and Companies, hold primary meetings and appoint delegates to said Convention, and that they, in a summary assembly, indicate whether they desire the delegates of the State to represent them in the Democratic Convention to be held at Chicago, July 4th, or in the Union Convention to be held at Baltimore, June 7th.

[We are compelled to omit the names in this issue.]

Governor's Bramlette's Address.

The loyal people of Kentucky will read with the profoundest delight the admirable paper from His Excellency, Governor BRAMLETT which it is our happiness to lay before them in this issue. He has met the crisis as the loyal Governor of the loyal and Union-loving State of Kentucky, in our view should have met it. The noble sentiments which the document breathes will stir a responsive chord in the breast of every Union man, and every gallant soldier that represents Kentucky in the great Union army. All will feel that the Governor is worthy of State, and the State is exalted in having such a Governor.

The "Conservatives."
An issue or so back, we warned the people to be on their guard against those leading men who have assumed to themselves the title of "Conservatives." They have professed heretofore to be with us; but now they have gone off, because, notwithstanding their professions, they evidently were never in heart with the Union party.

It is our duty to obey the law until it is declared, by judicial decision, to be unconstitutional. The citizen whose property may be taken under it, for public use, will be entitled, under the imperative mandate of the Constitution, to a just compensation for his private property so taken for public use.

Although the present Congress may not do us justice, yet it is safe to rely upon the justice of the American people; and an appeal to them will not be unheeded or unanswered.

Reckless of all political consequences, five of the late Central Committee of the Union Democratic party, have usurped authority, under guise of an appointment by a Union Convention, and are attempting to transfer the Unionists of Kentucky over to the tender mercies of the Peace Democracy,—the avowed friends of the Southern insurgents!

And this is not all. To our mind, the proposition is a clear one, that these conservatives are not only endeavoring to place the Union party of the State in the meshes of the treasonable net of the "Peace Democracy," but they are laboring to bring about a condition of affairs that will place Kentucky in the possession of the rebel forces.

We renew the warning to day, against those leaders who are professing to be "conservatives," as HUMPHREY MARSHALL, HENRY BURNETT, WILLIS B. MACHEN, WILLIAM PRESTON, JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, JOHN MORGAN, JAS. B. CLAY, S. B. BUCKNER, and company, professed to be "peace men." They are innocent, according to their declarations,—very innocent of all disloyal thought;—indeed, like the traitors above named,—

"If their purgation did consist in words, they are as innocent as grace itself."

THE PUBLISHER.
Col. S. D. Bruce has been relieved from the command of the military post at Louisville, and Brigadier General Huon EWING assigned to the position.

On the 11th instant, Brigadier General W. F. SMITH was nominated as Major General of Volunteers, vice GRANT promoted. This is supposed to be preliminary to his assignment to command the Army of the Potomac as heretofore communicated.

Col. FRANK WOLFORD, a gallant soldier, was presented a sword and pistols at Lexington last Thursday. After his acceptance speech, he launched out into a partisan "conservative" stump speech, which is lauded to the skies by the rebels and rebel sympathizers, who hope they see in it a long step toward the consummation they are so devoutly praying for. These rejoicings of the traitors should convince the Colonel that he was decidedly wrong in his utterances; and that he was in very questionable company. We feel assured, that the gentleman who was the organ for presenting the sword to Col. WOLFORD, did not expect any such response from the Colonel, as he is reported to have made.

The conduct of Col. WOLFORD is regretted by every truly loyal man, and every reliable friend in the State. Let him, for his own sake, keep out of the ring of partisan controversies and conflicts, while he is in the army. It is the very fewest of men that can be a true good soldier, and a prudent, wise statesman at the same time. Assuming to be so, is the rock on which has founded some of our best military men; and we fear that Col. WOLFORD will have to be numbered with the number. But, he may retrieve himself, if he will eschew every thing but his duty—his whole duty as a military man, until the rebellion and insurrection is crushed. Then let him retire to the civil walks of life, study political economy; and the people of his day, and posterity, may honor him as a hero, and as a sage.

Letter from Rev. Dr. Breckinridge.

It is with feelings of peculiar pleasure that we present to our readers the annexed letter from Rev. R. J. BRECKINRIDGE, D. D. Its author is known to be one of the purest men, and most enlightened citizens that has added renown and honor to the State of Kentucky. As a Divine, he is known and revered in Europe as well as in America; and as a Statesman and Patriot, he stands in the eye of the Union as second to no other.

His words, in the subjoined letter, are few; but they are words of wisdom, as well of patriotism. We commend the people to read and ponder them; and may they sink deep into every mind, and produce fruit that will preserve our loyalty unimpeached and unimpeachable:

DANVILLE, Ky., March 11, 1864.

DEAR COLONEL:—

Find enclosed \$4, which seems to be the price of the Tri-Weekly Commonwealth, for a year; if not, I will make it right.

I thank God, we have at length a paper in this State—that is willing to be loyal, without eternal abuse of the General Government and its acts; willing to understand that the claims of our whole country upon us, are paramount to the claims of any particular part; willing in good earnest, to aid in saving our National existence and perpetuating our national unity, independence and glory. And my old friendship for you, makes glad that this paper, is yours.

In my opinion, the great need of our State, at this moment, is a strong and general movement of the loyal people, that will put the idea and the duty of the support of the Nation and the Government, clear above every secondary idea—so that every truly patriotic man may rally to it—irrespective of all divisions amongst them, on other points, no matter how important those other points might be, in other circumstances. If this can be done, the integrity of the loyal party, in this State, can be preserved, and the State will remain in its hands, under all ultimate events. If it can not be done, the loyal party runs the risk of such divisions in itself, as to put every thing at hazard—now and hereafter. What we need is prompt and courageous action of the real loyal mass,—irrespective of extreme opinions and extreme factions, right or left, one side or the other.

Your friend truly,

RO. J. BRECKINRIDGE.

Col. A. G. HODGES, Frankfort, Ky.

To the People of Kentucky.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:

In view of the disturbance of the popular mind, produced by the enrollment of slaves for the army, in Kentucky, it is deemed prudent to make the following suggestions, for the benefit and guidance of the loyal people of Kentucky:

Your indignation should not move you to commit acts of violence, nor to unlawful resistance.

Standing as we have stood, and will ever stand, "for the Constitution, the Union, and the enforcement of the laws," we must quell the efforts of rebellion to overthrow our Government, by our gallant soldiers in the field, and meet and correct unjust or unconstitutional legislation by legitimate appeals to the constituted tribunals of the Government; and through the ballot box, displace, in the constituted modes, those who pervert or abuse the trusts committed to them. This is the only true mode of maintaining "the Constitution, the Union, and the enforcement of the laws."

The mere act of enrolling the names of slaves, does not affect any right of the citizen. No draft has been ordered, nor do we know that a draft will be ordered. It may or it may not.

We should abide by and maintain the law; and pursue, in the modes provided, the remedy it affords. If any violence or wrong to the person or property of the citizen be committed by any officer or soldier, against the known laws of the land, make your "accusation" in the mode prescribed by law; and if the commanding officer refuses or neglects to use his utmost endeavors to arrest the officer or soldier under his command so accused, and hand him or them over to the civil magistrate for trial, when officially advised of the facts, the Executive of the State will prefer charges and demand a court martial.

In the Union, under the Constitution, and in accordance with law, assert and urge your rights.

It is our duty to obey the law until it is declared, by judicial decision, to be unconstitutional. The citizen whose property may be taken under it, for public use, will be entitled, under the imperative mandate of the Constitution, to a just compensation for his private property so taken for public use.

The following is the Medical Director's reply, and also Gen. Rosecrans' permission to ship 300 dozen at once to have it sold to Sutlers.

JOHN BULL.

"I am satisfied that Cedron Bittters will do no harm to any one if taken properly and in moderation. I see no objection to Dr. Bull's being permitted to dispose of it to Sutlers.

A. HENRY THURSTON, Surgeon and Medical Director, D. C.

PUBLIC SALE.

THE undersigned will offer at public sale, to the highest bidder,

On Thursday, March 24, 1864,

at the late residence of John B. Lindsey, Woodford county, the

Stock, Farming Implements, Crop, &c.,

of T. N. & J. B. Lindsey. Also, some NE-

GROES to hire for the balance of the year.

TERMS OF SALE.

The Property will be sold on a credit of three months, for all sums over \$10; for that amount and under, the cash will be required. Purchasers on credit will be required to give a bond and approved security, bearing interest from date until paid.

T. N. LINDSEY,
J. B. LINDSEY.

March 18, 1864.—tds.

—Major and Provost Marshal General.

Special Permit.

U. S. CUSTOM HOUSE,

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 12, 1863.

Dr. John Bull's agent, Mr. —, has permission to transport to the front, via railroad or pike, within the Federal lines, for the use of the army, (140) one hundred and forty boxes of Bull's Cedron Bittters.

J. R. DILLIN,
Per WILL S. HALL,
Surveyor of Customs.

A VOICE FROM VICKSBURG.

VICKSBURG, Miss., Aug. 9, 1863.

Dr. John Bull:

"DEAR SIR—I am happy to state you that I have used your valuable Cedron Bittters, with great benefit to myself, in general debility and prostration of my system, produced by the unhealthy and mischievous influences of the Mississippi River and around Vicksburg, having been with Gen. Grant's army throughout its whole southern campaign. I confidently recommend its use to all persons who are exposed in unhealthy climates.

H. W. FOGLE,
Agent U. S. Sanitary Commission.

January 1, 1864—6m.

NOTICE

JUST received this day, by Adams Express, a

fresh supply of the above well known GAR-

DEN SEEDS. They are warranted fresh and

green. They have been tested in this community

for more than twenty years, and invariably give

satisfaction. For sale by

S. C. BULL, Bookseller.

January 28, 1864.

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

MURRAY, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS.

Drawings take place daily at 12 A. M. and 5 P.

M., at Covington, Kentucky.

Capital Prizes from \$5,000 to \$50,000!!

Tickets from \$1 00 to \$10 00!!

Drawings sent immediately after the drawing takes place.

Orders for tickets in the above Lotteries meet with prompt attention. Addressed to

MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,

Box 505, Louisville, Kentucky.

Circular sent free of charge.

October 30, 1863—6m.

Louisville and Frankfort, and Lexington and Frankfort Railroads.

Administrator's Sale of Land.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

John G. Price's adm'r, p/f.

vs.

John G. Price's heirs, &c., de'ts.

In Equity.

B Y virtue of a decree of the Franklin Circuit

Court, I will,

On Monday, April 18th, 1864,

(Court day,) sell, at public auction, at the

Court house door in Frankfort, all the TRACT

OF LAND, upon which Dr. John G. Price resi-

ted at his death, and which he bought of Jas. B. Wilkerson, containing 105 1/2 Acres, except 28 acres

peretoforesold to Cadwallader Lewis. The part

to be sold is subject to the dower of Mrs. Susan

R. Price, in 25 acres, allotted to her.

TERMS OF SALE.

Six and twelve months credit, secured by bond

with good surety, having the force of a replevin

bond, and bearing interest from date.

This cause having been referred to me to mar-

shal the assets and audit the debts of said estate;

creditors are required, by order of Court, to file

their claims properly proven, before me, by the

1st day of June, 1864, else they will be barred.

GEO. W. GWYN,

Master Com'r Franklin Circuit Court.

[Harlan & Harlan, Attorneys]

March 18, 1864.—tds.

Attest: J. W. BACHELOR, Clerk C. C. F.

March 9, 1864—tds.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

FROM the subscriber, in Franklin county, near

Peaks' Mill, on the 24th January,

A ROAN MARE,

six years old, about 15 hands high, with white

hind foot, and snip on the nose.

Any one giving me information so that I get

her, will be liberally rewarded.

</

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Nation's Prayer.

BY BENJ. KURTZ, D. D., L. L. D., OF BALTIMORE.

Saviour, God, on bended knee,
The people cry to Thee.
From land to farthest sea,
God save the Union!

Oh, Thou, who dweltst on high,
Look down, with help draw nigh,
And hear the secret sigh—
God save the Union!

Hold Thou our nation's hand,
Bid us arise and stand,
Once more a rescued land—
God save the Union!

Grant us Thy presence, Lord;
Sov'reign! I thine arm afford;
Father! fulfil Thy word—
God save the Union!

Thou hast given gladness long,
Make us in trial strong,
Tune our heart to victory's song—
God save the Union!

Dispense the nation's fears,
Dry the sultr'ry tears.
Sucor our trying years—
God save the Union!

Break through the awful gloom,
Grant us life's dearest boon
In peace once more to bloom—
God save the Union!

Thou who has sent the blow,
Wisdom and light bestow,
Beneath this cloud of woe—
God save the Union!

WOMAN'S LOVE.—A man who had struggled with a malignant disease approached that crisis in its stage on which his life seemed to depend. His anxious wife, scarcely daring to breathe, was sitting by his bed; her servants, exhausted by constant watching, had all left her. It was past midnight, a door was open for air, she heard in the stillness of the night, a window open below stairs, and soon after approaching footsteps. A moment more, and a man with his face disguised entered the room. She instantly saw her husband's danger; and anticipating the design of the unwelcome intruder, she pointed to her husband, and pressing her finger upon her lips to ensure silence, held out to the robber her purse and keys. To her great surprise, he took neither. Whether he was frightened or charmed by the courage of her affection, cannot be known. He left the room, and, without robbing a house sanctified by such strength of affection, he departed.

TAKING UP BULBS.—A correspondent, says the Horticultural editor of the Iowa Home- stead, asks for information about bulbs, whether it is absolutely necessary to take up, every year, tulips, hyacinth, crocus, gladiolus, communis and other hardy bulbs.

If for mere display, that is for private gardens, it is not necessary. For those who raise to sell it is best, as by so doing they are enabled to have their bulbs in a better state for shipment, besides, that they propagate finer individual bulbs by so doing. The usual way for this purpose is, to take up as soon in the summer as the foliage dies down; dry the bulbs somewhat, and then preserve them in bags or something similar until the fall, which is the time for planting. The largest are usually selected for sale, while the small are transplanted for next year's crop. Much larger bulbs will be got this way than to let them occupy the same place without removing.

For private gardens they may be left for two or three years without removal, and will generally be more satisfactory after than the first year, because the bulbs will have multiplied and each bunch send up several flowers, instead of singly, as will be the case with those the first year. So far as each individual flower is concerned, they will not be so fine perhaps, but as effect of the whole is of more importance, this is generally overlooked. Except planted a large distance apart it will be advantageous to replant, at least every three years, or they will get too thick and grow up too near the top of the soil.

Those who delight in the fine display of spring bulbs should not spare the manure, which should be quite rotten and well incorporated with the soil. A soil approaching a sandy nature is the best, and when sand is lacking naturally, some river or other sand may be added with beneficial results.

Rockaway and Buggy.
I HAVE A LIGHT ONE HORSE ROCKAWAY AND BUGGY which I will sell low for the CASH to close out the business. Call soon.
A. C. HEMING.

Frankfort March 7, 1864—1.m.
*Observer and Reporter copy one month, send bill to this office.

Military Furnisher!
GEORGE W. POHLMAN,

No. 102 WEST FOURTH STREET,
CINCINNATI, O.

[Established 1851.]

OFFICERS Uniforms, Overcoats, Saddles, Swords, Belts, Sashes, gold embroidered and metal Straps, Regimental Hats and Caps, Camp Gots, Stoves, Mess Kettles, Regimental and National Flags, &c.

January 26, 1863.

RODMAN & BLACKBURN.

RE CONSTANTLY RECEIVING ADDI-

TIONS to their stock of

Fancy and Staple Dry Goods,

That they are selling

L O W F O R C A S H .

And they will exchange goods for WOOL, LIN-

SEY, JEANS, SOCKS, &c., &c.

Nov. 18, 1863—4m.

H. W. PITKIN. W. L. P. WIARD. S. W. POPE.

PITKIN, WIARD & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

SEEDS.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

MACHINES, TREES, PLANTS,

HYDRAULIC CEMENT, LIME, PLASTER.

31 MAIN STREET,

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

We have always in store a large stock of

CLOVER.

TIMOTHY.

BLUE GRASS,

ORCHARD GRASS, AND

OTHER KINDS OF SEEDS.

Our stock of IMPLEMENTS embraces nearly everything used by the planter. We have been engaged in the SEED BUSINESS in Louisville for ten years, and believe that we fully understand the wants of the public.

Our ANNUAL ALMANAC and CATA-

LOGUE OF SEEDS AND IMPLEMENTS will be forwarded promptly on application.

PITKIN, WIARD & CO.

Mr. W. M. GAINES is our authorized Agent in Frankfort, and will keep a complete assortment of our Garden and Flower Seeds on hand. He will also take orders for all kinds of Implements wanted, at Louisville prices, with freight added.

January 11, 1864—2m.

John Mullins is a low, heavy set man, with a scar on one of his cheeks.

Micahel Richards is a dark skin, black eyed man, slender, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high.

Bal. Daniels, alias Bal. Jones, is a large, light hair, light eyed, ruffian looking man, near 6 feet high, weighs 170 or 180 pounds. All profess to be Tennessee refugees.

Feb. 24, 1864—tw&w3m.

H. SAMUEL,

CITY BARBER, FRANKFORT.

Rooms under Commonwealth Office.

If you want your Hair Trimmed, Face Shaved

or your Head Shampooed, go to

H. SAMUEL'S BARBER SHOP.

Feb. 8, 1863.

John Mullins is a low, heavy set man, with a scar on one of his cheeks.

Micahel Richards is a dark skin, black eyed man, slender, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high.

Bal. Daniels, alias Bal. Jones, is a large, light hair, light eyed, ruffian looking man, near 6 feet high, weighs 170 or 180 pounds. All profess to be Tennessee refugees.

Nov. 27, 1863—w&tw3m.

HOUSE AND LOT

For Sale

I OFFER for sale MY RESIDENCE on Main Street, in Frankfort. It is a large and convenient brick house. Terms liberal.

A. G. CAMMACK.

October 7th, 1863—tw.

REFERENCES:

His Excellency, James F. Robinson, Governor.

John W. Flinnell, Adjutant General Kentucky.

Hon. W. H. Wadsworth, Mayville.

W. J. Walker, Esq., Richmond.

Hon. R. Apperson, Mt. Sterling.

Capt. A. A. Curtis, A. Q. M., Irvine.

May 8, 1863.

CAPITAL HOTEL, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

WE have leased the Capital Hotel for a term of years. It is unnecessary to say more to our friends, and to those who have been in the habit of stopping at the Capital, than that it is our intention to try and keep such a Hotel as will give satisfaction to our guests.

A. G. HODGES,
JNO. N. CRUTCHER.
P. S.—Mr. CRUTCHER will have charge of the office, and give general superintendence.

Frankfort, Ky., May 1862—May 14.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$500 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.

Whereas, it has been made known to me that JOHN SPENCER did, on the — day of —, 1862, murder, in Scott county, David C. Carrington, and is now going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of two hundred and fifty dollars for the apprehension of the said John Spencer, and his delivery to the jailer of Scott county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I

L. S. have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 27th day of January, A. D. 1862, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

THO. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor.

E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.
By Jas. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.
Feb. 12, 1862—w&tw3m.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$500 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.

Whereas, it has been made known to me that JOHN W. PHILLIPS, under indictment of the Harrison Circuit Court for the murder of John Whalin, has forfeited his bail bond, and is now going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said John W. Phillips, and his delivery to the jailer of Harrison county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I

L. S. have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 12th day of Feb., A. D. 1862, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

THO. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor.

E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.
By Jas. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.
Feb. 12, 1862—w&tw3m.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$500 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.

Whereas, it has been made known to me that RIAL, a slave belonging to W. B. Galaway, of Scott county, did on the — day of —, 1862, murder Jeremiah Martin, of said county, and is now going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension and conviction of each of said murderers, if apprehended within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I

L. S. have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, the 6th day of November, A. D. 1862, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

THO. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor.

E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.
By Jas. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.
Feb. 23, 1862—w&tw3m.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.

Whereas, it has been represented to me that LEWIS BAKER, under indictment of the Union Circuit Court, for the murder of John R. Gritten, in the county of Mercer, and is now a fugitive from justice, and is going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said GEO. W. MCKINNEY, and his delivery to the jailer of Mercer county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I

L. S. have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 17th day of Nov., A. D. 1862, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

THO. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor.

E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.
By Jas. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.
Feb. 23, 1862—w&tw3m.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.

Whereas, it has been made known to me that a negro man named BOB, the property of Thomas Harris, was sentenced to be hung on the 11th of December next, for the murder of Johnson Harris, and is now going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said Bob, and his delivery to the jailer of Union county within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I

L. S. have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 17th day of Nov., A. D. 1862, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

THO. E. BRAMLETTE.

By